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President's MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

THIS day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives;

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our union. I enter into it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, or when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union in our constituents.

Meeting in you, a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible, and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence.—Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same, and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negociations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and publick defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the U. States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power.—It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great-Britain, to endeavour to establish that boundary by amicable negociation. It appearing from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negociation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh.—Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negociation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the U. S. under unjustifiable seizures and confiscation of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just grounds it can be rejected. A minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negociation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian Imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperour residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister to the U. S. at St Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negociation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent.—A similar proposal has been made by his Imperial majesty to the government of Great-Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperour, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the U. S. are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the U. States, under the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperour of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburgh on the 12th of July, 1822, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, is also in session here; and as the term of three years, limited by the treaty for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the Legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the U. S. accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the U. S. from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars, might meet the favourable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our Ministers with France, Russia and Great-Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race, which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, during the last Session of congress, proceed shortly afterwards, to their destinations. Of their arrival their official intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chili, will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatick agents of inferiour grade, would be received from each accordingly as they might prefer the one of the other.

The minister appointed to Spain, proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprized, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the 1st of January there was a balance in the Treasury of 4,237,427 dolls. 55 cents.—From that time to the 30th of Sept. the receipts amounted to upwards of 16,100,000 dollars, and the expenditures to 11,400,000 dollars.—During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and there will remain in the treasury, on the first of January next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the 1st of January 1825, a large amount of the war debt, and a part of the revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable annually until the year 1835. It is believed, however, that if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March 3d. 1817, creating the sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt that will remain after the year 1835 will be seven millions of 5 per cent. stock, subscribed to the Bank of the U. S. and the 3 per cent. Revolutionary debt, amounting to 13,296,099 dolls. 6 cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection.—The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies of various descriptions have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorganizing the staff of the army passed on the 14th of April, 1818.

The money appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the fort at the Rigolets in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers and the topographical corps have been in constant and active service, in surveying the coast, and projecting the necessary works for its defence.

The military academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as it is believed, to any institution of the kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance department, has been regularly and economically applied.—The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars, for exploring the western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of col. Mc'Ree, col. Lee, and captain Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labours, but is believed that they will be prepared to do it at an early part of the session of congress.

During the month of June last, general Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request.—several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders, on the Missouri, and the peace of the frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarter of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several States, according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return, it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made, to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties, of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance, that it be well organized, armed, and disciplined throughout the Union.—The report of the Secretary of War shows the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of Congress providing for it, from the failure of the proper Departments in many of the States, to make regular returns. The act of May the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps in the regular army, shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the Navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West-Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by "the act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies by which our commerce in the neighbourhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants, in a great measure restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprise of Com Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command. And, in reflecting with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the disease incident to the season, and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.

In the month of August, a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there.—Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and if practicable, to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station.—Commodore Rogers, with a promptitude which did him honour, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in a manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island, and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness.—Much useful information has however been obtained, as to the state of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colours, in the neighbouring Island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the Governor of that Island, by an agent who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the U. S. of which many had occurred. That officer, professing his want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the United States to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restition and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repitition of them. The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the U. S, in the island of Porto Rico suffered, and others been threatened with assassination for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication, and have the gratification to state, that no one so employed has been discovered, there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction, that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence and is steadily assuming additional i

portance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equal economical organization of it might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country, present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of insuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the Postmaster-General which accompanies this communication will shew the present state of the Post-Office Department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established by law 88,600 miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported 85,700 miles; and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are 4,240 post offices in the Union, and as many Postmasters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the 1st of July 1822, to the 1st of July 1823, was 1,114,345 dollars, and 12 cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the Post-Office Department, amounted to 1,169,885 dollars, and 51 cents; and consisted of the following items; compensation to postmasters, 353,995 dolls 98 cents; incidental expences, 30,866 dollars 37 cents; transportation of the mail, 784,600 dollars and 8 cents; payments into the treasury, 423 dolls. 8 cts.

On the 1st of July last, there was due to the Department, from Postmasters, 135,245 dolls 28 cents; from late postmasters and contractors, 256,749 dollars 31 cents; making a total amount of balance due to the department, of 391,994 dollars, 59 cents. These balances embrace all delinquences of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the Department. There was due by the Department to contractors, on the first day of July last, 26,548 dollars, 64 cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the department proportionably increased, although the postage which has accrued within the last three years has fallen short of the expenditures 262,821 dollars and 46 cents, it appears that collections have been made, from the outstanding balances, to meet the principal part of the current demands.

It is estimated, that not more than 250,000 dolls. of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts for postage is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of monies received by Post-Masters, it is believed, will enable the Department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post-office law may be necessary; and it is submitted, whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of Post-Masters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the Senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to Congress at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations, and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

The actual state of the public accounts, furnishes additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the Treasury since the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen the sum remaining unaccounted for, on the thirtieth of September last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the 30th of Sept. preceding; and during the same period a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. It will be obvious that in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased from the consideration, that in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repair of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to Congress.

Many patriotick and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together, by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might move with great facility in war, with cannon and every kind of munition and in either direction. Connecting the Atlantick with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of Union itself. Believing, as I do, that Congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass,) I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be adviseable to authorise, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected, by canals with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorise the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its own limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing, also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of Congress of the 7th of May 1822, appropriated the sum of twenty two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as shelter for vessels from ice, near cape Henlopen Delaware Bay—To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of engineers, with Com Bainbridge, were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report, which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent part of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriation should not be made.

The board of engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbour of the port of Presquisle, Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same, under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of congress passed 3d March last. The report of the board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of congress.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroick struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favour, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favour of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantick. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers, is essentially different in this respect, from that of America.—This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore, to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal, show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question, in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars, which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the U. S. to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our Revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress, in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bear any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed three millions. By the last census it amounted to about ten millions, and what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then new territory has been acquired of vast extent comprising within it many rivers particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new states to our union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of States, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat, here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions.—Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1823.

Eighteenth Congress.

IN SENATE, Dec. 1, 1823.

THIS being the day for the Meeting of Congress, the Hon. Mr. Gaillard, President *pro. tem* took the chair, and called the Senate to order, at 12 o'clock.—Thirty three members were present, among them Mr. Knight, of Rhode-Island.

After some customary forms had been adopted, Messrs Barbour and Macon were appointed on the part of the Senate a committee to wait on the President of the U. S. to inform him of the organization of both houses, and their readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate then adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Message of the President was received, read, and 3000 copies of the Message, and 15,000 of the documents accompanying it, were ordered to be printed.—The Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Holmes, adjourned to Friday.

Friday, Dec 5.

Gen. Jackson, Mr. Eaton, and Mr D'Wolf appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Eaton submitted the following, for consideration:—

Resolved, That five persons shall be chosen by ballot of the Senate, on the day of each session, who shall act as chairmen of the Committees of Foreign Relations—of Finance—of Commerce—of Manufactures—of Military Affairs—and of the Judiciary, or as the persons elected may themselves arrange; and as early as possible thereafter they shall appoint four members to serve in each of said Committees, and proceed also to appoint the rest of the Committees required by the 30th rule for conducting business in the Senate, and make report thereof.

After transacting some private business, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Dec. 1.

At the customary hour, the roll being called, 186 Representatives appeared and took their seats—[Among them, Messrs. Eddy and Durfee of Rhode-Island.]

The House then proceeded by ballot, to the election of a Speaker, when it appeared that Henry Clay had 139 votes, and P. P. Barbour, 42 votes.

Mr. Clay, on taking the Speaker's chair, made his acknowledgements to the House, in an appropriate address.

A joint committee was then appointed to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses were organized, and now ready to proceed to business.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Message of the President was received and read, and 6000 copies and the same number of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed.

After transacting some private business, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Message of the President.

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the U. S. as concerns our political relations with other independent governments, be referred to the committee on foriegn affairs.——As relates to commerce, to the erection of piers in Delaware Bay, and the removal of obstructions to the entrance of the harbour of the Port of Presque Isle, be referred to the committee of Commerce.——As relates to a revision of the Tariff, with a view to the encouragement of manufactures, be referred to the committee of manufactures.——As relates to the army, the militia, the ordnance department, the Military Academy, fortifications, armories, and arsenals, be referred to the committee on military affairs.——As relates to the organization of the Naval Establishment, and the suppression of Piracy, to the Naval committee.——As relates to the revenue, and the redemption of the public debt, to the committee of ways and means.——As concerns the Post-Office department, and the revision of the laws relating to the same, to the committee on Post-Office and Post Roads.——As relates to the settlement of public accounts, to the committee on public expenditures.——As concerns our relations with certain Indian tribes, to the committee on Indian Affairs.——As relates to the suppression of the African slave trade, to a select committee.——As relates to the Cumberland Road, to a select committee.——As relates to the connexion of the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio, by means of a canal, to a select committee—And that the said select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

These several resolutions were agreed to in committee; and were concurred in by the House.

And then the House adjourned to Friday.

Friday, Dec. 5.

The following standing Committees of the House were this morning announced by the Speaker:—

Elections.—Messrs. Sloane, Mallary, Ball, Tucker, Hall, Standifer, Thompson, of Ken.

Ways and Means—Messrs. M'Lane, of Del. Ingham, Thompson, Stevenson, Cambreling, M'Duffie, M'Kim.

Claims—Messrs. Williams, of N. C. M'Coy, Rich, Leftwich, Mason, Whittlesey, Isaacs.

Commerce—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwight, Mangum Morgan.

Public Lands—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Cook, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, Bradley

Judiciary—Messrs. Webster, P. P. Barbour, Plumer, Buxton, Buchanan, Sanders, Brent.

Pensions & Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Little, Eddy, Allen, Smith, Culpepper, Plumer, Vance.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Cobb, Clarke, Crai s, Markley, Gist, Sanford J. P. Barbour.

Manufactures—Messrs. Tod, Forward, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin.

Agriculture—Messrs. Van Rensselear, Bayliss, Garnett, Hains, Ross, Whitman, Patterson.

Slave Trade—Messrs Govan, Livermore, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spaight, Eaton.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Hamilton, Rogers, Mitchell, M'Arthur, Houston, Vance, Campbell.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Crowninshield, Fuller, Randolph, Warfield, Cady, Holcombe, Harvey.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, Poinsett.

Mr. Livermore, of New-Hampshire, offered for consideration the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the U. S. Mail to be carried in the day time, only, except when transported by water.

In support of this resolution, Mr. L. remarked, that his object was to secure the mail from depredations, several alarming instances of which, had recently occurred. He was persuaded, that, while the adoption of the measure proposed in the resolve would protect, it would not retard the mail; because, if accelerated as it might be, it would be carried as far in twelve hours, by daylight, as now in the twenty-four, including the night.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, moved the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of "regulating (by law) the commerce among the several states" under the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the U. States.

Mr. Foot observed, that collision had taken place between several of the States already, in relation to this subject; and fearing that more might occur he was desirous of providing a remedy—with which view, he had proposed this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Mc'Duffie, of South Carolina, it was,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of recommending, to the several States, the propriety of amending the Constitution of the United States, in such a manner that the mode of electing Members of the House of Representatives in Congress, may be uniform through out the United States; also, that the mode of choosing Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, may be, in like manner, uniform; and, also, that the election of the said officers may, in no event, devolve upon the House of Representatives.

The following was offered by Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina;

Resolved, That the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of allowing Mrs. Sarah Perry, the mother of the late Captain Oliver Hazard Perry a pension during her natural life.

Mr Hamilton mentioned, in offering this resolve, that a bill embracing this object had been reported at the last session of Congress, but not acted on from the want of time. His present object was to revive that bill.—*Agreed to.*

The House then adjourned to Monday next.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9.
Latest from Europe.

THE ship Florida, and Packet Ship Meteor, arrived yesterday in short passages from Liverpool. The former sailed on the 7th, and the latter on the 8th Nov. to which dates we are furnished with London and Liverpool papers.

The war in Spain was nearly ended, and part of the French army was on its return to France. An armistice had been agreed upon for the surrender of Barcelona, the terms of which were not known; but it is said *Mina* had sworn allegiance to Ferdinand. It appears to be believed that the King of Spain had been induced to agree to modify his rigorous decrees against the Constitutionalists.

A messenger had arrived in London with despatches from Sir Wm. A'Court announcing that Ferdinand had consented to ratify the Convention of March last, made by the Constitutional Government, to indemnify the British merchants for captures made by Spanish (Porto Rico) privateers.

The circumstance of the removal of the Spanish governor Donnay, from Cadiz, was not yet known at Madrid. The London Courier says—"we learn by private advices from Paris, that the French Government meet with no inconsiderable difficulties in making Ferdinand act with moderation. We are even assured, that when it was hinted to him how desirable it would be to remove from about his person his Minister and Confessor Saez, he peremptorily refused to do so.

The death of San Miguel is announced—A Paris paper states that he committed suicide.

The fate of *Riego* was not yet decided. The Fiscal, in the act of accusation, requires that Riego should be punished as follows:—That he shall be drawn by the feet from the prison to the scaffold, there hanged, then quartered, and that one limb should be sent to Las Caberas, one to La Isla, one to Malaga, and one to Madrid, that the rest of the body should be burnt, and the ashes cast into the air by the hands of the hangman.

The wife of Riego, was in London, in indigent circumstances.

The freedom of the borough of Plymouth was presented to Mr Canning on the 30th Oct. In his speech of thanks, Mr. C. declared the policy of his country was peace, and that any interference in the late struggle in Spain would have been one to be characterise only by the term—Quixotic;—an enterprize romantic in its origin and thankless in its end!"

A new loan has been brought forward in London, entitled "A loan of 640,000*l* Stock for the service of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly called the Knights of Malta!" It is stated, though not by the contractors, that the Sovereigns of the continent have consented to the re-establishment of their Order as a sovereign power for the purpose of extending its authority over Greece, and that the sum raised is intended to be applied to the organization of the Grecian armies.

In the case of the King against Hervey, of the London Sunday Times, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

A dreadful gale was experienced on the British Coast Oct. 31st, and Nov. 1. Upwards of 150 vessels, principally coasters, and a number of lives were lost. We do not find any account of damage to American vessels. Bristol had been inundated by the heavy rains. An explosion of foul air in a coal mine near Derham, took place on the 3d, and all the persons in the pit (between 90 and 100) were supposed to have perished.

MADRID, OCT. 28.

The following Decree has been addressed to the President of the Council by our Lord the King;—

"Ever since the first moment of my restoration to freedom, my paternal mind has sought to fix the future lot of all my subjects in order that they might live in security; some in the enjoyment of the rewards due to their fidelity and loyalty, and others in the oblivion accorded to their past errors, that they may render themselves worthy of the respect of their countrymen, and of my royal benevolence. At the same time I have decided that the principal delinquents who had placed themselves beyond the reach of pardon, should suffer the punishment to which their transgressions had rendered them liable.—But a subject so interesting, and which must form an epoch in the annals of our religious and monarchical restoration, requires the deepest meditation. When I shall arrive at Madrid, and be there surrounded by the lights with which my counsellors, with all their reflection and well tried wisdom, will supply me, I will make known my royal will regulating that will according to my natural clemency, to the claims of public justice, to the tranquility of my people, the security of the throne and to those relations which so closely unite me with the Allied Powers. This, my sovereign will, shall be made known to all the people of this Realm, and my Council will be held charged with its execution."

THE MERCURY.

Newport,

Saturday, Dec. 13, 1823.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

This interesting document occupies a considerable portion of our paper, this day.—It is a state paper, of which as Americans we may be proud; and from the style of which, its sentiments, and its measured but firm tone, the friends of freedom, wherever scattered over the face of the earth, will derive hope and consolation.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned from Friday to Monday last, when it was expected the business of the session would commence in good earnest.—The N. Y. Statesman says, "In no Congress has there been more talent, with a fairer prospect of its being employed in promoting the great interest of the country."

FROM WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th.

"We have had no move for a caucus, but may expect something to be done about it soon. It, upon the whole, seems to be the prevailing opinion here, that there will be no caucus.—The report to-day is, that Mr. Brown, Senator from Louisiana, will be the Minister to France."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The National Intelligencer says, that in the appointment of committees for the present Congress, Mr. Clay has manifested a good degree of candour and impartiality.

The Legislatures of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, and Tennessee, are now in session.—Those of Massachusetts and New-York will meet in a few weeks. The Legislature of this State will convene at Providence on the 2d Monday of January next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrivals at New-York from Liverpool, London dates to the 7th Nov. Paris to the 5th, and Madrid to the 30th Oct. have been received.

The most important articles of intelligence are, that several Spanish ships of war had been ordered to be fitted out at Cadiz, to carry troops to Lima, to attempt the subjugation of the independent States of South-America;—and the report that a general Congress of Sovereigns would shortly be called to decide all questions respecting the Spanish settlements of South-America. The London Courier asserts, that a proposition to this effect had been made by France to the British government. The Globe says that "a Congress will certainly be held on the affairs of South America; and when the temper of the parties to that Congress is considered, the result may, without difficulty, be predicted."

FROM CADIZ.

The ship Gen. Brown, arrived at New-York on Tuesday, left Cadiz Oct. 29th, at which time all was tranquil there. Cadiz was still garrisoned by French troops. The Governor, Donnay, recently appointed by the King, had been removed by the French commander, in consequence of his attempting to execute some cruel orders from Ferdinand against certain Constitutionalists.—The King had left Seville, but had not proceeded towards Madrid.—The Constitutionalists were still in arms in Catalonia, but no further serious opposition to the new state of things was apprehended.

The American Minister, Mr. Nelson, had not arrived in Spain.

Nothing was said at Cadiz of the reported expedition destined for South-America.

A letter from Capt. Frosberg, of the sloop Two-Brothers of this port, (mentioned in our last as having been detained at Matanzas, by the U. S. schr. Wild Cat, on suspicion of having slaves on board) in which he states, that he was carried into Key West for examination, when he was immediately released by Commodore Rodgers, and permitted to proceed on his voyage.

The Season.—Since the commencement of the month, the weather generally has been mild and pleasant.—On Wednesday morning we had a fall of snow to the depth of a few inches, being the first this season.

The Norfolk papers state, that the Independence 74, at Boston, is immediately to be fitted out as the flag ship of Com. Porter, on the West-India station.

MEXICO.

The Manifesto of the Mexican Government, dated Oct. 8th, furnished by Gen. Cortez, (arrived at Mobile from Mexico, on a mission to our government) is a very spirited document, and sets forth in strong language, the rights of the nation, and the violation of these rights by Spain, the sufferings they have endured in obtaining their independence, and it is in substance a new declaration of War.

The new Congress of Mexico were to meet on the 8th Nov. and the general impression understood was, that they would adopt a Federative government similar to that of the United States.

Action for Slander.—In an action for slander, at Boston, Joseph Clark, vs. Amos Binney, Navy Agent, the plaintiff obtained a verdict of $ 1,000 damages.

Executive Pardon.

The President of the United States has, agreeably to the recommendation of the Jury at the last special Circuit Court held in this town, granted a pardon to *Manuel Cortecho*, condemned to death by that Court for piracy. The warrant for his discharge was received yesterday by the Deputy Marshall, Wm. Loyall, Esq. and forthwith executed.

Norfolk paper.

A Military Ball is to be given at New-York on the 8th of January, the surplus proceeds of which are to be added to the fund about to be raised in New-York in aid of the cause of the Greeks.

Items of News.

The National Intelligencer states that 3500 letters, being nearly all *free* letters despatched by members of Congress to their constituents, were made up in the Eastern Mailes the 4th instant.

Copies of the late Message of the President, printed on *white satin*, are now on their way to Europe.

During the last season, 183 new buildings have been erected in the tenth ward in the city of New-York.

The Powder Mill of Messrs. Laflin, Loomis & Co. at Lee, (Mass.) was blown up on the 26th ultimo and two men (Brown and Quigley) injured so as to cause their death.

The steam-boat Cincinnati, from St. Louis, bound to New-Orleans, partly freighted with lead, struck a snag in the Mississippi, on the 8th of November, and sunk in 9 feet water, opposite to Kaskaskia.

Captain Dallas, has been appointed to the command of the United States' ship John Adams, about sailing for Thompson's Island, from Norfolk.

Petitions for three new Banks in the city of New-York will be presented at the next session of the Assembly of that State. The Troy Post says, "that these institutions will soon become as plenty in New-York as in the little enterprising State of Rhode-Island, where they are to be seen as thick as *barber's shops.*"

On Friday morning last, the body of a man by the name of Solomon Hitchman, was found dead in the road, about half a mile north of this village. The verdict of the Coroner was, that he died in consequence of drinking ardent spirits, and being chilled by the severe storm of the preceding night.—We understand he has left a wife and several small children.

New-Bedford Mercury.

MURDER.—We understand, says the last number of the Friedens Bothe, that a man named John Zimmerman, who lives beyond the Blue mountains, on the borders of Lehigh County, last week committed *the horrible deed of murdering his own daughter*, a young woman about twenty years of age!—The particulars are related in so many different manners, that we abstain from communicating them, but all accounts agree in stating, that the unnatural father after he had driven the rest of the family from the house, dragged his sick daughter out of bed, trampled upon, and finally killed her. A marriage which the daughter intended to contract, and which was disapproved by the father, is said to have occasioned this horrible event.—*Philad. Gaz.*

In Troy New-York, a little boy, four years old was recently burnt to death.—He was left alone, and his clothes caught fire by playing with shavings.

INSTALLATION.

The Rev. WILLIAM GAMMELL was Installed as Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, in this Town, on Wednesday last.—Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ormsbee, of Wickford.—Sermon by the Candidate, from 1st Thes: ii 4; was well adapted to the occasion; in unison with the sentiments of the Church, and exhibited an epitome of the system of truths which they expect, and wish to hear from their Pastor.—The Charge was delivered by Rev. Mr. Gano of Providence.—Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Ludlow, of Providence.—The services were witnessed by a numerous and attentive audience, and were interspersed with appropriate and excellent music.

MARRIED,

At the Friends Meeting-House in this town on Thursday last, WELCOME CONGDON, of Providence, to MARY DENNIS, daughter of *Jonathan Dennis*, of this town.

At Providence on Monday evening last, Mr. PHILIP WILBOUR, of Little Compton, to Miss ELIZA P. CHAMPLIN, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Champlin, of Exeter.—Mr. STEPHEN S. WARDWELL to Miss MARY GRAHAM.—Mr. DAVID WHIPPLE to Miss JULIA LEE, daughter of the late Mr. William Lee.

DIED,

At Middletown on Saturday last, Mrs. PATIENCE BARKER, aged 79 years.

At Whydah, Africa, on the 7th June, Mr. WILLIAM HOBBES of this town.

At Providence on Saturday, Capt. JOHN GRIFFITH, aged 80 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1823. December.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon sets.
13 *Saturday*,	7 31	4 29	3 52	2 33
14 *Sunday*,	7 31	4 29	4 44	3 43
15 *Monday*,	7 31	4 29	5 42	4 56
16 *Tuesday*,	7 31	4 29	6 44	6 8
17 *Wednesday*,	7 32	4 28	7 38	rises.
18 *Thursday*,	7 32	4 28	9 51	5 29
19 *Friday*,	7 32	4 28	10 51	6 46

Full Moon 17th day, 5h. 5 min. in the Afternoon.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport,

Dec. 13, 1823.

ENTERED,

Sloop George & Mary Waldin, N. York

CLEARED,

NONE.

Monday: Dec. 8.

Arrived Brig Antelope, Potter, 17 days from Havana bound to Providence. Left there, Brig Friendship, Hopkins, just arrived from St. Thomas, Angelina, Taggart, for Charleston—and a number of others before reported.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

Arrived this morning, Sloop Emily, Peckham, 55 days from Bordeaux bound to New-Bedford.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Arrived at New-Bedford on Monday, Ship Independence, Hammond, from Pacific Ocean, via Calao, with 2000 bbls oil—Left at Calao, August 1st, Ship Mercury, James, of and for Providence.—Spoke Nov. 22d, lat. 28, long. 54, sloop Two-Brothers, Frosburg of Newport, from Matanzies bound to the coast of Africa.

Ship Hope, Rider, arrived in Hampton Roads Dec. 3d, from this port.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 27th, Union, Bigley, for this port, to sail in a few days.

At Antigua Nov. 4th, Sloop Ann, Green, from this port.

Arrived at New-York on Tuesday, Packet Ann-Maria, Gardner, from this port.

At Norfolk Dec. 4th, Schooner Laurel Thacher, from this port.

Bank of Rhode-Island,

THE Stockholders are notified, That their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, will be holden pursuant to Charter, on MONDAY, the 5th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Bank.

Also, That a Dividend for the last six months will be declared and paid at said Bank, on Thursday, the 1st of January next, to those who may appear to be Stockholders on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

By Order,
W. MARCHANT, *Cashier:*
Newport, Dec. 11, 1823.

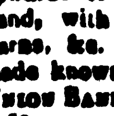
N. E. Commercial Bank,

THE Stockholders are notified of their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, on TUESDAY the 6th day of January 1824, at 11 o'clock A. M.—A Dividend will be declared and paid on Thursday, the 1st day of January next, and every succeeding day during Bank hours, to those who are holders of Stock on the books of said Institution on the 25th instant.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. T. DELLINGHAM, *Cashier:*
Newport, Dec. 13.

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given on the 25th of March, 1824.



THAT Valuable FARM on the Island of Prudence, (occupied by the late *Daniel Chace,*) containing upwards of 600 Acres of excellent Land, with Two Dwelling-Houses, Barns, &c. in good repair.—Terms made known by applying at the R. I. UNION BANK.

Newport, Dec. 8.

New Goods.

JAMES MUMFORD,
No. 88, Thames-Street.

HAS just received a variety of NEW GOODS, the greater part bought at Auction, among which are;—Black blue, mixt, brown, and drab BROADCLOTHS, very cheap; blue, black drab sage colored Cassimeres; Sattinetts; Devonshire Kerseys; red, white, black, yellow and green Flannels, some at 25 cents; black and colored Bombazetts; Black Italian Crape; Cambrics; gentlemen's buck and beaver gloves; ladies beaver and angola ditto; gentlemen & ladies black mixt Hose; Russia Diaper for 3 dlls per piece; Cassimere shawls, handsome vest patterns; black levantine Silk; black Lutestrings; Ribbons; Velvets of different colors; Calicoes and copper plates; bandanno, flag and silk Handkerchiefs; Bed ticking; Fearnaughts; English Shirting; Pins, &c.

Also, A good Assortment of Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings—all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Dec 13.

New Goods.

Cheap Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

JOHN S. MAXSON
No. 63, Thames-Street,

HAS just received from Boston, the following NEW GOODS, which he will sell at very reduced prices for Cash, viz;—

Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of various prices

Superb Vestings; common ditto

Drab Kerseys of the first quality—Common ditto.

Red, white and green Flannels, very cheap; mixt Sattinetts

Beaver and dogs skin Gloves of the first quality; Cotton Plaids

Cotton Shirtings; Suspenders

Black silk Hhdkfs; common ditto

Flag, check silk, fancy and common Handkerchiefs; silk twist, threads, buttons of all kinds, &c

ALSO, A complete assortment of ready-made CLOTHING, and a general assortment of Moss MATRESSES.

Newport, Dec. 6.

FOR SALE,

THE Estate in Thames-Street formerly the property of *Jonathan Marsh*, deceased—It is an excellent stand for business, and will be sold Cheap—An indisputable title will be given—For further particulars & terms, enquire of *W. R. Staples*, Esq. in Providence, or to the Subscribers.

ABIGAIL MARSH,
SARAH MARSH.
Newport, Dec. 13.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Administrator on the personal Estate of

THOMAS FAULKNER,

of said Portsmouth, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims on said Estate, to present the same for settlement, and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN FREEBORN, *Adm'r.*
Portsmouth, 11th of 12th mo 1823.

NOTICE.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, Dec. 8th.

WHEREAS application has this day been made for Administration on the Estate of DANIEL CHACE, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and the consideration thereof referred to the 2d Monday in January 1824—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear if they see fit, at a Court of Probate to be holden at the Inn of *Oliver D Greene* in said Portsmouth, on said 2d Monday of January next at 2 o'clock P. M. and they shall be heard respecting the same

By order of said Court
RICHARD SHERMAN, jun. *P. Clerk*

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Charlestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

NATHAN CLARK,

late said of Charlestown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice: that six months from the date hereof have been allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving the same at our respective dwellings during said period.

PELEG CROSS,
HOXSEY PERRY, } *Commrs.*
THOMAS CLARK.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ANN CLARK, *Adm'x.*
Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1823.

POETRY.

From "The Grave," a Poem.
BY BERNARD BARTON.

I LOVE to muse, when none are nigh
 Where yew-tree branches wave,
And hear the winds, with softest sigh,
 Sweep o'er the grassy grave.

It seems a mournful music, meet
 To soothe a lonely hour;
And though it be, it is more sweet
 Than that from pleasure's bower.

I know not why it should be sad,
 Or seem a mournful tone,
Unless by man the spot be clad
 With terrors not its own.

To nature it seems just as dear,
 As earth's most cheerful scene;
The dew-drops glitter there as clear,
 The sun-beams shine as bright.

The showers descend as softly there,
 As on the loveliest flowers;
Nor does the moonlight seem more fair
 On beauty's sweetest bowers.

Ay! but within—within there sleeps
 One, o'er whose mouldering clay,
The loathsome earth worm winds and creeps,
 And wastes that form away."

And what of that? The frame that feeds
 The reptile tribe below,
As little of the banquet heeds,
 As of the winds that blow.

Ætna Insurance Company

Incorporated for the purpose of Insuring against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, with a Capital of $150,000, and the liberty of increasing the same to the sum of $500,000.

THE Company having recently increased their Capital $50,000 it is now 200,000 Dollars, with a further sum or surplus fund of 20,000 dollars, appropriated exclusively for the purpose of payment of losses. The whole of the funds of the Company are in the most secure and best possible situation, and may, within a few days notice, be converted into ready cash. The proposals for Insurance of this Company, are believed to be as favorable as the nature of the business will admit. It is also thought worthy of consideration; that the business of the Company is confined principally to risks in the country, and therefore necessarily so situated and detached, that the capital is not exposed to a great loss by a sweeping fire.

Hartford, (Con.) Sept. 2.

☞ Application for Insurance may be made in Providence, to STEPHEN TILLINGHAST, who is authorized to issue Policies without the delay attendant on a reference to the Company in Hartford.

Oct. 22, 1823.

Woolen Factory,

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the public in general that they have established the Indigo Blue Dyeing, and have employed an experienced workman at colouring and finishing.—Woolen Goods of all descriptions will be finished in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms

Wool of all grades carded into rolls in the best manner. They continue to manufacture Wool on shares or by contract as may best suit their employers The following persons will receive and forward any articles intended for the Union Factory viz.—*Edward Stanhope* and *Robert R. & Francis Carr*, Newport —*George Lawton* Tiverton—*Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol Ferry

The Subscribers return their sincere thanks to their old customers and solicit the continuance of their favors

JOHN BABCOCK
MOSES LAWTON

Portsmouth April 10

TO LET,

THE HOUSE next north of Mr. *Samuel Vernon's*, in Clarke-street —For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, Nov. 21

FOR SALE,

A FARM lying in Woodstock (Con.) containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land with a new two-story Dwelling-House 3 by 40 feet completely finished and painted; another Dwelling-House suitable for a tenant; two new barns and other out buildings; a cider mill and a good orchard that will make 100 bbls of Cider annually.—It is well wooded and watered and will keep 40 head of cattle the year round; it is within fifty rods of a saw and grist mill and clothiers works, and conveniently situated near a Meeting and school-house.—Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

HENRY HOWARD.

Woodstock, (Con.) Oct 26.

Groceries.

STEPHEN CAHOONE,
No 118, Thames-Street.
Has for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GENERAL Assortment of GROCERIES, of excellent qualities, and reduced prices; among which is a lot of superior Havana Brown Sugars, for family use.

Also, Just received direct from the Manufactory, a quantity of Scotch Snuff, in bladders of various sizes;—Maccaboy Do. in jars and half-pound bottles—not only much cheaper than any in market, but *warranted as good.*

Newport, May 24.

S. & G. BOWEN

Have for Sale, at their Store on Stevens' Wharf,

6000 Gallons Whale OIL,
30 Hhds. first quality Molasses
100 Barrels Boston Bef
100 boxes Tallow Candles
150 do. Sperm Do.
150 bbls. Wilmington Tar
50 do. Rosin
150 M. Cedar Shingles
20 casks Rice; 3000 wt. old copper
Bar Iron, Anchors, Duck & Cordage
With a general Assortment of
Ship-Chandlery & Groceries
Newport, June 21.

WARRANTED LADIES BOOTS.

Burdick & Hutchins,
No. 124, Thames-Street, under the Custom-House,

ARE now selling Warranted LADIES BOOTS, at 50 Cents less on a pair, than they have heretofore been sold at their Old Cheap Stand.

Newport, Nov. 21.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

WEBSTER's, Alden's and Cummings Spelling-Books; English Reader; Columbian Orator; Murray's Grammar; Walkers Dictionary; Cummings and Morse's Geography and Atlas; Dabolls Arithmetic; Testaments, and every other kind of School-Books usually wanted, by the dozen or single, at very low prices.

ALSO, Blank Account and Record Books—Bowditch's Navigator & Blunts Coast Pilot—Writing and Letter Paper —Watts and Methodist Hymn Books—Church Prayer Books—Bridgewater Collection, 12th edition.

ALMANACKS.

Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island, Farmers' and Christian Almanacks, for 1824, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.

PAPER-HANGINGS.

One Thousand Rolls *Paper-Hangings*, for Rooms and Window Curtains with Borders—Two Hundred Rolls *low priced Papers*, at about 25 Cents per Roll.

HATS,

Elegant and Fashionable New-York HATS, and the Boston Hat Factory Hats, *warranted Water Proof, and not to fade in wearing.*—Also Mens and Youths water-proof Cotton and Felt HATS.

Just Received and for Sale at the Book and Hat Store, (and at the lowest possible prices) by

GEORGE WANTON,
Agent to Ezra Hathaway.

☞ Second-hand Books bought and sold as above.

Newport, Nov. 22.

Pure Sperm Oil, at 45 cts.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at the stores of their Agents, *Freeborn Coggeshall* and *Henry Gardner*, in Thames-Street, the first quality of summer strained sperm OIL, at 45 cents per gallon, in any quantity from a half pint to 1000 gallons.

R. POTTER,
N. RUGGLES.

Newport, Oct. 4.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN
Attorney at Law,
Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed from Newport to Providence, and now occupies the Office opposite that improved by Col. *J. B. Wood*, entrance at the door on Cheap-side, in North Main-street—and that the Co-Partnership heretofore subsisting between him, and the Hon. *Wm. Hunter*, has been mutually dissolved.—He will be happy to transact any professional business confided to his care.

Providence, Nov. 26. 3w

New Goods.

JOHN B. NEWTON,
Has Just Opened,

AN extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS.—Among them, are 1000 yards of cheap yard wide Sheetings for 1s per yard; and a large assortment of Sattinetts.

Newport, Dec. 5.

Cheap Blue Broadcloths

ROBERT P. LEE
Has Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of BLUE CLOTHS suitable for Overcoats, which he is selling off very Cheap, together with a great variety of other New and Seasonable Goods.

ALSO,

Just received from one of the first Factories in the State, a full supply of superior White and Coloured Knitting COTTON, 5 and 6 threaded from No. 6 to 40.

Newport, Nov. 1.

FALL SUPPLY,

S. R. CAHOONE.
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
110
THAMES-STREET,
Has this day received,

HIS Fall Supply of GOODS—comprising as an extensive Assortment as can be found at any Store in Town, which he offers for Sale as cheap as can be bought at any store in the State.

☞ Purchasers will do well to call and look, as the assortment is too great for an advertisement.

Newport, Oct. 11.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop SALLY, burthen about 47 Tons now laying at the Long-Wharf; she is of an easy draft of water, 4 years old, is in good order, very burthensome, and may be sent to sea at a small expence.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

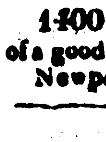
J. WILLIAMS & SON,
Long-Wharf.

Who have for Sale, just landed from said Sloop,

1400 Bushels Coarse SALT,
of a good quality.

Newport, Nov. 22.

TO LET,
And immediate Possession given,

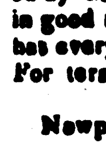


THAT convenient and pleasantly situated Dwelling-House in Spring-street, near Trinity-Church, and lately occupied by Mrs. *Johnston*.—The House is in good repair, with a large Garden, and has every convenience for a family.—For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN P. MANN.

Newport, Nov. 1.

TO LET,
And possession given the 25th of March,

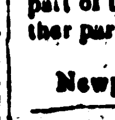


THE FARM on the Island of Connanicut, now occupied by Mr. *George Knowles*, containing 273 Acres of good Land, being the north part of the Beaver-tail Estate—For further particulars and terms, apply to

AUDLEY CLARKE.

Newport, Nov. 1.

FOR SALE.



THE WHITE-HALL FARM so called, situated in Middletown, containing One Hundred Acres of most excellent Land.—Said Farm is holden by a Lease from Yale College, given originally for 999 Years; the unexpired term of which is 958 Years, subject to an Annual Payment to said College of 140 Dollars;—The lease-hold interest in said Farm has been assigned to the Subscribers, by OLIVER WIGHTMAN, for the benefit of his Creditors, and will be sold accordingly, at Private or Public Sale—If not disposed of at Private Sale, it will be offered at Public Auction, on the 20th of March next.

DUTEE J. PEARCE, } *Assignees*
JAMES SHAW.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1823.

NOTICE.

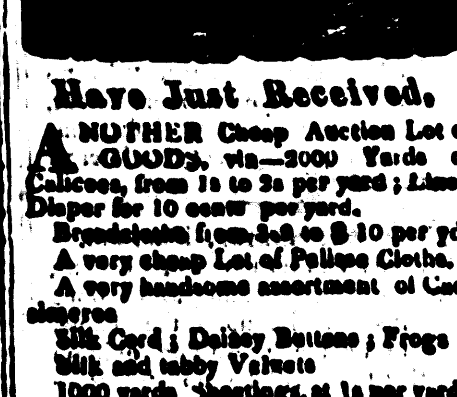
THE Subscriber, admitted an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, offers his professional services to the Public, and further informs them that he has formed a connexion in business with WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq.

NICHOLAS G. BOSS.

Newport, Nov. 8.

AT Long-Room 112 & 115

THAMES-STREET.



Have Just Received,

ANOTHER Cheap Auction Lot of GOODS, viz—2000 Yards of Calicoes, from 1s to 2s per yard; Linen Diaper for 10 cents per yard.

Broadcloths from 3s6 to $10 per yd.
A very cheap Lot of Pelisse Cloths.
A very handsome assortment of Cassimeres
Silk Cord; Dolley Buttons; Frogs
Silk and tabby Velvets
1000 yards Sheetings, at 1s per yard
600 do. Shirtings, at 14 cents
150 do. real super ditto at 1s
Blue India handkerchiefs at 9d
India Checks at 9d; Blankets,
Wide handsome furniture Calicoes for 1s per yard
A general assortment of Flannels from 1s6 to 5s
An elegant lot of Scotch and Tartan Plaids.
Very cheap Bombazette
More Book Muslins 6-4 for 1s6
Cheap Cotton Balls
Bedticking from 1s6 to 2s.

BUTTER.

2000 wt. of excellent Butter, for families use, will be received on Tuesday next, and for sale as above.

Newport, Dec. 6.

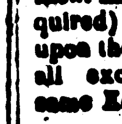
FLOUR.
Just landed from sch'r Harriet, and for sale at Dean's wharf,

150 Bbls. fresh Superfine FLOUR, for families use, which will be sold together, or single Barrel, on very reasonable terms.—Apply to

STEPHEN DEBLOIS.

Newport, Nov. 29.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,



THE Estate on Thames-Street, formerly the residence of Gov. *Wanton*—Being divided by entries through the middle, and having two front entrances, and seperate kitchens and cellars, it would accommodate two separate families with 7 or 8 convenient rooms each, besides 4 plastered rooms in the garret—It has a good Garden, and the lot extends to the Harbor. The House has lately been thoroughly repaired, and is perfectly sound—It may be purchased at a low price, and payment may be made in 5 or more (if required) yearly installments; security upon the Estate would be accepted for all except the first payment.—The same Estate is offered to be Let.

B. HAZARD.

Newport, Oct 11.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed by the Hon. Hodijah Baylies, Judge of the Court of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Bristol Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of

STEPHEN B. CHACE,

late of Somerset, in said county, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that Six Months are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims and that we will attend that service, at the dwelling-house of Mary B. Chace, in Somerset, on the first Thursdays of December and of the four following months, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM REED.
BILLINGS COGGESHALL
JOSEPH E. REED.

Nov 10, 1823.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

STEPHEN B. CHACE,

late of Somerset, in the county of Bristol, Merchant, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to

MARY B. CHACE.

BIBLES.

Wm. & J. H. BARBER,
Have for Sale,

A LARGE Assortment of BIBLES with Plates, Maps, &c. from $1 to $15 each, elegant bound.

SCHOOL BOOKS
Of all kinds in use in this Town and Vicinity,

ALSO.

Almanacks,
FOR
1824,

And a general variety of
BOOKS & STATIONARY.

☞ BLANKS of all kinds, handsomely printed on good paper, for Sale as above.

Newport Nov. 29.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Lot of LAND in Middletown, containing Five Acres and 13 Rods, which is situated on the Green-end Road, and is within a mile of the State-House in Newport.—*Also.* Two Lots of LAND in Newport, on the lane leading by Bull's Distillery;—And his FARM on the Island of Connanicut, which contains about 164 Acres.—The terms may be known by application to RICHARD K. RANDOLPH. Esq in Newport, or to Subscriber in North-Providence.

DANIEL LYMAN.

North-Providence, Nov. 27.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed and duly qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of

Austis Elizabeth Weld,

late of Newport, Widow, deceased, request all persons having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ROBERT ROGERS, } *Exe'rs.*
DAVID KING.

Newport, Dec. 5.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

BENJAMIN COMSTOCK,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice: that six months from the date hereof have been allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving the same at our respective dwellings during said period

PELEG KAIGHN,
WILLIAM STEVENS, } *Commrs.*
NICHOLAS UNDERWOOD

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSIAH C. SHAW, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec. 1, 1823.

Atheneum,
Or, Spirit of the English Magazines

JUST published, The ATHENEUM; *Or, Spirit of the English Magazines*, for Dec. 1, 1823.

☞ Subscriptions for the above interesting Work, are received by the subscriber, the Agent in Newport.

J. C. SHAW.

Dec 2, 1823.

LADIES MAGAZINE.

THE 4th Number of the LADIES MAGAZINE is now ready for distribution, and may be had at the Book-Store of Messrs. *Wm. & J. H. Barber*, at Mr. *Samuel W. Vinson's*, and at the office of *B. B. Mumford*, Esq.—At each of these places subscription papers are opened.—Subscribers will please call or send for their Magazines, to Deacon Samuel Vinson's, Church-street.

Newport, Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *Elizabeth*, Wife of the Subscriber, having left his bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting whatsoever.

JAMES TALLMAN.

Tiverton, Nov. 19, 1823.